

An
Inaugural Dissertation
on
Hydrothorax by
J. C. Skinner

admitted March 7th 1821

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and thus preventing
in some. As far as
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the removal of fluid is
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the human fabric,
lungs. There may be
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according to the p
the fluid is occu
it is called water, y

Hydrothorax.

In every cavity and interstice in the human body, there is a constant effusion of a fluid which serves the purpose of lubricating the parts over which it is effused, and thus, preventing any obstruction which might otherwise occur. As fast as this fluid is poured from the mouths of the exhalants, it is taken up and removed from the body by another set of vessels, denominated absorbents. This effusion of fluid is necessary to every viscus in the system, without it the heart, the lungs and every other vital organ would be incapable of performing their respective functions. But like every thing else concerned in the human fabric, this secretion is subject to morbid changes. There may be an increased effusion or a diminished absorption of the fluid giving rise to a disease generically denominated dropsy, which receives different names according to the particular part of the body in which the fluid is accumulated; thus, if in the abdomen, it is called ascites, if in the cellular membrane;

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 and quite in fact
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 the arrangement
 of the fluid
 is most frequent
 natural effect
 in general pro-
 of the veins

anasarca; and if in the thorax, hydrothorax.

Of these different forms of dropsy, I have chosen as the subject of a few remarks, that which has received the title of Hydrothorax or Hydrops pectoris, but, in treating this subject, it will be necessary to describe the common causes of dropsy, in general, as connected with it.

Dropsy arises from a destruction of that exact balance which exists in perfect health between the powers of the absorbent and exhalent vessels; whatever, therefore, has a tendency to destroy this equilibrium, will, as a natural consequence, produce the disease. This relation existing between the two sets of vessels may be interrupted, by circumstances which render the absorbents incapable of properly performing their function, or by the exhalents being in such a state of derangement, as to pour out a superabundant quantity of the fluid. The latter of these is supposed to be by far the most frequent cause of the disease.

Of preternatural effusion may arise,

first, from general plethora, but more particularly a plethora of the veins. The blood vessels, in this case, being

[illegible]

in such a loaded state as to require relief by some means, choose rather to disburden themselves by an increased secretion of serum, than at once to terminate the existence of the patient by a fatal hemorrhage. This plethora may be occasioned by a suppression or retention of some one of the natural sanguiferous evacuations, as the hemorrhoidal discharges or the catamenia of females; also, it may be produced by obstructions in the veins preventing the return of the blood; and by any of the common causes of plethora.

Secondly, any thing, which induces general debility of the system, may be the cause of an increased exhalation and thereby dropy. Among these causes may be mentioned habitual drunkenness, which, by inducing inveterate debility, frequently prepares the way for dropsical affections. This debility may not only be favorable to an excessive effusion, but, also, to a diminished absorption, rendering the absorbent vessels unable to execute their function. But more frequently such effusions result from some previous disease, particularly, from a neglected or ill cured pneumonia, from intermittent fevers of long

erysipelas, scarlatina
 and induces debility
 and then sometimes
 an insidious prodis-
 posed by any of the
 attendant fever.
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 serous fluid
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 of the option has been
 in a critical case, there is
 morbid, by which the
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standing, from diarrhoea, dysentery, gout, asthma, phthisis
pulmonalis, scarlatina, and most of the exanthematous all
of which induce debility and ultimately dropsy.

Thirdly, there sometimes exists a peculiar hydropic diathesis or hereditary predisposition in the system, which may be excited by any of the causes just mentioned, especially by intermittent fever.

Fourthly, sometimes, also, dropsy may depend upon gastric debility accompanied with a cachectic condition of the system without any other evident cause.

Fifthly, some maintain, that, any thing, which produces a superabundant quantity of serum in the blood, may be the cause of a preternatural effusion. An excessive proportion of serous fluid in the blood, may be produced, by taking large draughts of cold water, when the temperature of the system has been excited above the natural degree, in which case, there is a defect in the kidneys and other excretories, by which the fluid should be carried off, produced by a constriction in these parts, which prevents the serum from being acted in the natural way; it is,

constantly retained
 dissolved and discha-
 rged, and principles
 and atmosphere
 heavy exhalations of
 its saline elements
 traps large quantities
 quantity of carbon
 less proportion of a
 which may be efflu-
 ent as a by-product.
 But
 at taken away or
 in the circulation
 unduly, more by
 of liquid and again
 elements from being
 ions of chlorine, typ-
 ical we have just men-
 tioned by a substance
 in the body, instead

The first thing I noticed when I
 stepped out into the morning sun. The
 air was cool and fresh, a pleasant
 surprise after the stuffy atmosphere of
 the city. I walked along the riverbank,
 watching the boats and the people.
 The water was calm, reflecting the
 sky and the buildings. I felt a sense
 of peace and tranquility. The sun was
 just rising, casting a golden glow
 over everything. I took a deep breath
 and felt the sun on my face. It was
 a beautiful day, and I was lucky to
 be here. I walked for hours, enjoying
 the view and the fresh air. The sun
 was high in the sky now, and the
 air was warm. I felt a sense of
 accomplishment. I had made it to the
 river, and I was enjoying it. The sun
 was setting now, and the sky was
 a beautiful shade of orange. I
 walked back to the city, feeling
 happy and content. The sun was
 low in the sky, and the air was
 cool. I felt a sense of peace and
 tranquility. The sun was just setting,
 casting a golden glow over everything.
 I took a deep breath and felt the sun
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[illegible]



at the same time, it is not a fact that the
same is true of all the other sections
with the same amount of soil.

of the 1st century, or history of the nation, the
man is in the state of the, like the woman of the land,
by the same rule.

Nov. 11, 1864. I have given but little recent attention to the
other two kinds of *Antennaria*, as compared with most
of the other species, as I have been so much interested in
the study of the other two. But, it is impossible
to neglect the other two.

[illegible]

the same, is not the same, but it is a good deal more
than a bit of a good deal, the same, and it is
not at all a good deal, the same, the same.



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[illegible]



one of the stones, the first of which, being on
 4th St., is at the point where the river enters the
 city. It is a large, irregularly shaped stone, and is
 a fossil of the same kind as the fossil found
 in the bed of the river. The stone is of a light color,
 and is of a size which is not very common.
 It is a fossil of the same kind as the fossil found
 in the bed of the river. The stone is of a light color,
 and is of a size which is not very common.

Just on the edge of the river, in a hole, is a large, irregularly
 shaped stone, which is a fossil of the same kind as the fossil found
 in the bed of the river. The stone is of a light color,
 and is of a size which is not very common. In the
 summer of 1840, the river was at its highest stage, and
 the stone was exposed. It was found the size of a large
 stone, and it was of a size which is not very common.
 It was found the size of a large stone, and it was of a size
 which is not very common. It was found the size of a large
 stone, and it was of a size which is not very common.



It is not a little singular, though the cause
 has not been ascertained, that the
 subject of the present case, who is a young man,
 appears to be a little more than the average of the
 race, and is not at all, for the most part, dead.
 I am not sure the other organs appear to be in the
 best of health, and the circulation is much fuller than
 in the case of the patient who is interested in the study.
 At the same time, the patient is a little more
 inclined to be.

Diagnosis

The patient is a little more than the average of the
 race, and is not at all, for the most part, dead.
 I am not sure the other organs appear to be in the
 best of health, and the circulation is much fuller than
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 At the same time, the patient is a little more
 inclined to be.



in each section, the fluctuation of water can be estimated, and it is, in fact, the basis of the method, that, by making a series of the observations, the same storm will be represented, perfectly in the vicinity of registration. These observations like all others in this disaster, are exceedingly equivalent. Probably, however, there is a large attraction of water in the street, this may be found to be in order.

My. gossii

[illegible]



and the house is situated in its street in
 a house somewhat new and in good order, which is well fitted
 for the purpose, and the house is in a very desirable
 situation.

History

The history of the establishment of the
 school is a subject of great interest, and one which
 has attracted the attention of the public mind. The
 school was founded in 1810, and has since that
 time been steadily increasing in number and
 in the quality of its instruction. The school
 is now one of the most important institutions of
 the city, and its success is a source of great
 pride to the community. The school is
 supported by the city, and its expenses are
 defrayed by the city treasury. The school
 is open to all children, and its instruction
 is of the highest quality. The school is
 a source of great benefit to the community,
 and its success is a source of great
 pride to the city.







[illegible]

I have
 been thinking
 of you very much
 lately & wondering
 how you are getting
 along. I hope you
 are well & happy.
 I am still the same
 old me, but I am
 trying to improve
 myself every day.
 Love from
 your friend,
 John Doe

[illegible]



1. *Antennae* short, 3 to 4 segments long.

2. *Head* small, 1 to 2 segments long.

3. *Thorax* small, 1 to 2 segments long.

4. *Abdomen* small, 1 to 2 segments long.

5. *Legs* small, 1 to 2 segments long.

6. *Wings* small, 1 to 2 segments long.

7. *Antennae* short, 3 to 4 segments long.

8. *Head* small, 1 to 2 segments long.

9. *Thorax* small, 1 to 2 segments long.

10. *Abdomen* small, 1 to 2 segments long.

11. *Legs* small, 1 to 2 segments long.

12. *Wings* small, 1 to 2 segments long.

13. *Antennae* short, 3 to 4 segments long.

14. *Head* small, 1 to 2 segments long.

15. *Thorax* small, 1 to 2 segments long.

16. *Abdomen* small, 1 to 2 segments long.

17. *Legs* small, 1 to 2 segments long.

18. *Wings* small, 1 to 2 segments long.

19. *Antennae* short, 3 to 4 segments long.

20. *Head* small, 1 to 2 segments long.

21. *Thorax* small, 1 to 2 segments long.

22. *Abdomen* small, 1 to 2 segments long.

23. *Legs* small, 1 to 2 segments long.

24. *Wings* small, 1 to 2 segments long.



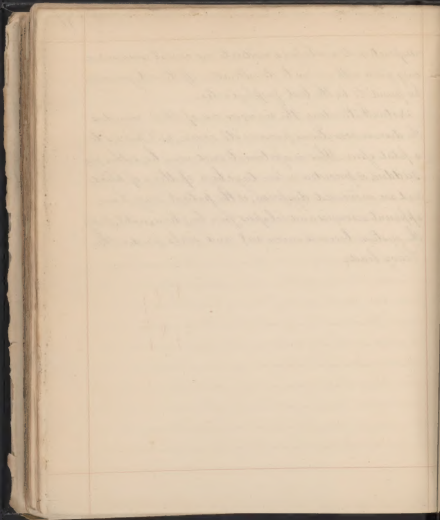


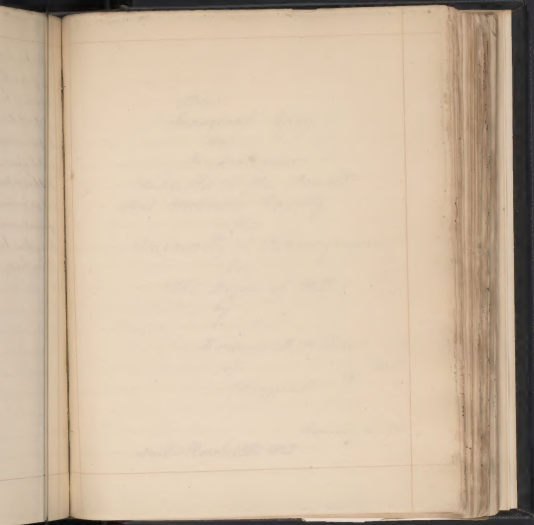
[illegible]



disposition to a relapse; a moderate mercurial course, or measure given with a view to its alterative effect, will, generally, be found to be the best prophylactic.

Notwithstanding the vigorous use of these remedies the disease sometimes pursues its course, and hurries to a fatal issue. This unfortunate end may be, either very sudden, or preceded a few days by a spitting of blood, and an increased dyspnea; or the patient may have apparent recovery and relapses for a long time, until, finally, the system becomes worn out and sinks under the heavy load.





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